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of Dares on Dracontius, for example, seems to the present reviewer hardly proved.

Finally be it said that the strictures passed by a German reviewer give a foreigner courage to echo a protest against the intolerable style in which this study is written. Sentences hopelessly and needlessly complex effectively prevent the work from being interesting, and impose undue labor on the reader.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CLIFFORD HERSCHEL MOORE

The Classical Association of England and Wales, Manchester and District Branch, Second Annual Report: The Roman Fort at Manchester. Edited by F. A. BRUTON. Manchester: The University Press, 1909. Pp. xvi+194+159. 6s.

An indication of the increasing activity in England in the excavation and study of Roman sites is afforded by this interesting book. Its publication under the auspices of the Classical Association of England and Wales is also significant. In brief the volume, which is copiously illustrated with photographs and plans, is a scholarly treatment of all the available evidence, literary and monumental, for the reconstruction of the Roman fort at Manchester and of the site on which the modern city is built.

The fort was oblong in shape and occupied a rising ground situated in a loop of the little river Medlock; a large part of this space is now covered by railroad tracks and the southeast corner of the fort is crossed by a canal. The dimensions of the fort were: length about 175 yards, width 140 yards, the area inclosed being a little more than five acres; this was, therefore, one of the largest Roman forts in Britain. The name of this military post is not known with certainty. In the Antonine Itinerary it appears in one form as *Mancunium*, but the manuscript transmission varies considerably, and no Roman inscription preserves the name.

A chapter on Mithras worship in Roman Manchester is suggested by the discovery in 1821 of a portion of a Mithraic relief a short distance southwest of the fort. The writer of the chapter, Canon Hicks of Manchester, takes the opportunity to describe at some length the character of Mithraism and develops the theory that the worship of Mithras was officially encouraged by the Roman government as a rival of Christianity.

The surviving fragment of the rampart-wall visible before the excavations of 1906-7 is on the eastern side. It measures 17 feet in length by 6 feet in breadth and consists of sandstone block laid in a white mortar which is still very hard. The facing stones have apparently been

removed. Even this small fragment suggests that the rampart surrounding the fort was very strong. Nothing is known about the position of the gates. In 1906-7 rather extensive excavations were made in search of the west wall of the rampart, a section of which, 44 feet long and about 7 feet wide, was finally disclosed, the essential part being a thick layer of bowlders packed in a light-colored clay. Running close to the inner face of the wall was a cobblestone pavement, two feet nine inches wide, which was probably earlier than the wall itself. The existence of a trench (*fossa*) on the outside of the wall cannot be determined. Near by were found coins of Hadrian, of the Antonines, and of Julia Domna. A tile stamped with C I I I B R was discovered in the course of the excavations, as well as millstones, fragments of Samian ware, *fibulae*, and a few architectural fragments. Extensive remains of a red sandstone flooring also were laid bare within the area of the fort not far from the wall; possibly it belonged to a street. This section of the book, written by Mr. Bruton, is made clear by three large folding plans and several good photographs. The chapter concludes with a detailed description, accompanied by measurements and photographs or drawings, of the objects found, all of which are later than the first century A.D.

The objects in the Ellesmere collection of Roman antiquities, found on or near the site of the fort between 1828 and 1832, are next described. They comprise an altar and interesting pieces of bronze, lead, and earthenware, including a bronze *phalera* and two circular brooches. In an appendix to the volume is a full description of the more than two thousand Roman coins found at various times at Manchester. They date from Augustus to the end of the fourth century, those of the first half of the fourth century being most numerous.

WALTER DENNISON

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Der Zeuge im attischen Recht. By ERNST LEISI. Frauenfeld, 1908. Pp. vii + 167.

The important and difficult subject of the Attic law of evidence, after remaining practically untouched for many years, has recently been illuminated by two works published in 1905 and 1908. The latter, however, was in the main complete when the former appeared, and we have thus another instance of the curious yet frequent coincidence by which two scholars take up independently the study of some long-neglected subject. I may therefore be permitted to mention that I had myself blocked out a treatise on the Attic law of evidence in 1904, which was intended to take the form of a comparison with the rules in English law; but when Dr. Bonner's work¹ appeared, I determined not to pro-

¹Robert J. Bonner, *Evidence in Athenian Courts*, Chicago, 1905.